MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

## THE WAR.

CUPATION OF BALTIMORE.

nportant Proclamation of Gen. Butler.

ithdrawal of Virginia Troops from Maryland on Demand of Governor Hicks.

igular Report of Vandalism at the Tomb of Washington.

Support of the Western Governors Pledged to the Unionists of Virginia, Kentucky and Missonri.

e Northwestern Army to be Moved Down the Mississippi.

nportant Action of the Wheeling Convention.

djournment of the Maryland Legislature.

pointment of Peace Commissioners to the United States and Confederate States.

ddress of Gen. Harney to the People of Missouri,

TOUNDING RUMOR THAT THE REMAINS

OF WASHINGTON HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM MOUNT VERNON, i have just ascertained, from a reliable source, that a sacred remains of Washington have been removed am Mount Vernon by Colonel Washington, who has cently joined the Confederate army. This act may

must be borne in mind that in the sale of Mount Ver-Colonel Washington reserved to himself not only the also bound himself to renovate the tomb. ese details are all contained in the deed of sale now the possession of George Riggs, Trustee of the Mount Son Association. It is indisputable, therefore, that

august ancestor, and has the legal right to remove m. But this will hardly suffice to stifle those emotions every Northern heart at the shocking intelli-nce that the revered bones of our sainted Wash-tion have been secretly extracted from his tomb, Whatever may be the right of Colonel schington, he has been guilty of an act of vandalism. h, for the first moment, will chill the blood of the orth, and strike every one dumb with amazement. Up ate the national flag-but never can she lay down her ms till Washington, the common property of the na-on, reposes once more calmly in the tomb on the banks omac, which he so loved in life, and designated his final resting place. Sacrilegious is the hand that

SSIGNMENT OF THE NEW INFANTRY REGI-

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1861. The preliminary measures for the organization of the ew regiments of regulars are nearly completed by the robably be advanced one or two grades. Many promoons have already been made, but I find it impossible to btain a list of them on account of the pressure of busi-ess at the Adjutant General's office. Three new Penn-

The following is the number of infantry regiments to e received from each State for a total increase of seven ent determination of the government, viz :-

ecent determination of the government, viz :—

[ew York. 11 Virginia...

ennsylvania 10 Maine...

thio. 9 Maryland...

llinois. 6 Connecticut...

ndiana 4 New Hampshire...

5 Veryonsylvania... The other regiment, namely, of cavalry, is not as-

The general government is doing what it can, through te Commissary and Quartermaster General's office, to ake proper care of the volunteers and contingents of tates as they arrive. But it will always be prudent on he part of the States to have in Washington, or on the Secretal Staff to provide for contingencies, and ee that the troops are properly cared for.
The regimental staff is, in the meantime, secessarily with the several regiments. This provision n the part of the States will add much to the comfort me good temper of their troops. Much annoyance would have been avoided had this matter been attended to as bove suggested from the first.

The government to-day accepted the services of two

egiments for three months, and one for three years

J. C. Vaughan has been appointed Military Store Keeper it Fort Leavenworth, and other changes of civil officers ave been made both at that post and Fort Riley this

ment, Lieutenant Colonel Hinks, and the Boston Rille com-pany, Capta'n Dodd, have proceeded to the Relay House, in place of the Sixth regiment, which has gone to Buttle

A society has been organized, under the direction o ties Dix, having for its object the relief of the voluntee

soldiers now in Washington.

The Second Connecticut regiment, about nine hundred

ner, arrived by steamer to-day. They have just passed up l'ennsylvania avenue with their camp equipage.

THE POSITION OF COLONEL WILLIAMS.

Washington, May 14, 1861.
Colonel Williams, born in and appointed to the army from this District, and about four months since attached to Gen. Scott's Staff, went to New York on a furlough a few months since Two days since he intimated to his superior officer that he considered it would be dishonora-ble in him to remain in so important a position in the Federal force when his sympathics were with Virginia. At the same time he declared that if he could not be henorably released from his present position he would fight Virginia if ordered to do to. This was viewed as an honorable soknowledge, ment of a man's conscientious feelings, and instead of alllowing him to resign, he was ordered to Governor's island, in New York, where he is kept on parole of honor that he will pet communicate with his relatives, all of phone reside in Virginia, without doing so through appointed in his place.

General Thomas, by whose side Williams' father fell in

PREMATURE REPORTS OF A DEMONSTRA-TION ON HARPER'S FERRY.

Washington, May 14, 1861.
The report of an immediate advance of federal troops frem the Relay House and Chambersburg, Pa., on Har-per's Ferry, so freely circulated and believed last evening, appears to have been premature. It was occasioned by the fact that additional Massachusetts troops had received marching orders. They were, however, only in tended to replace the forces transferred to Baltimore yes

against Harper's Ferry will be undertaken by federal troops from either Pennsylvania or Maryland without a neous advance of a strong corps from this city to some point between Richmond and the Ferry, to cut off succor from the southern part of Virginia

EFFICIENCY OF THE SECBETARY OF WAR.

Washington, May 14, 1861.

The Secretary of War is administering his department with astonishing vigor. This morning he received nearly a bushel of despatches, besides letters, which is only a small part of his daily tack. He works rapidly and without effort. He uses few words, but the right ones. There is every prospect of Cameron turning out a great

Washington is full of animation and occupation, but getting very hot. Money is flying about freely. Willard's Hotel is overflowing, but there is not a lady in it. The Seventy first regiment have drawn the highest prize. They have got the Navy Yard for quarters, and are ledged like princes. Their spirited colonel keeps them hard at work in drilling and target practice. Their morning parade draws a crowd of eager spectators.

MARYLAND AND THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1861. setts regiments have been purposely selected for opening the way to federal troops through Maryland, n order to render the humiliation of the secessionist the greater. The triumphant re entrance of the Sixth proved a pill of indescribable bitterness to the Baltimore

THE STRUGGLE IN TENNESSEE.

Washington, May 14, 1861.

The President takes the deepest interest in the despe rate struggle now going on in Tennessee between the eccessionists and Union men. Measures are in contem plation for the support of the gallant Andrew Johnson and his devoted friends, in their heroic efforts for the

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 14, 1861. A secret agent of the government, who was despatched to Richmond, has just returned. He stopped at several points on his way from that city, and made a thorugh exination of all the country, with a view of ascertaining the number and condition of the troops. I am only per mitted to use a portion of the facts he communicated to He says it is impossible to tell how many troops

there are at the several points throughout the State; but from what he learned from Gov-ernor Letcher, he thinks there are upwards of thirty thousand. There are not more than six or seven thou sand at any one point. This force, however, is being largely augmented every day from the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina He says they are pretty well provisioned, but that

road. It is not their purpose to make an attack upon the Capital, but whenever there is an invasion of Virginia at any point they will make a demonstration to drive back the army. There will be no fighting until that takes place. The government is not ready, and will not be for some time, to make a movement in that direction. When they do they have no fear of being dislodged or

Governor Leicher had been notified by Governor Hicks. of Maryland, to withdraw the Virginia troops that were coupying the soil of Maryland at Harper's Ferry. letcher had accordingly given orders to his officers to abandon the Maryland side, and remove their forces to

NO MAILS BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND MEM PHIS.

The Postmaster General to day annulled the contract for carrying the mails between St. Louis and Memphis, owing to the forcible stoppage of the steamer by which they were conveyed. This is the first case under the law of the last Congress which authorized mail discontinuations in case of illegal obstruction.

The President has appointed Joseph A. Gody agent for the Indians for the Upper Platte agency; James Searle Postmaster at Pittsburg, Penn.; Calvin H. Carter Post-Postmaster at Pressure, Conn.

Masungron, May 14, 1861.

Washingron, May 14, 1861.

No Southern mails have as yet been stopped by orde of the Post Office Department, with the exception of the river mail between St. Louis and Memphis, which had to

Washington, May 14, 1861. Senator Pomercy, of Kansas, has satisfied the War De partment that several of the officials at Forts Leavenworth and Riley are open sympathisers with the South

the government to station an army in that part of the

she was expecting an early brush with the rebels at Alexandria. Two more heavy Dahlgrens were mounted

dent that General Sickles offered his brigade-five thou-and strong-direct to the government for the whole for any service. "It must be accepted immediately," raid the President. "I have accepted it," said the Secretary. "You have done well," said the President High expectations are entertained of this brigade.

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES. ngton papers of Monday -

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERS ASSISTANT & CHIEF, }
WASHINGTON, MAY 12, 1861.
The officers of the volunteer troops stationed in this department, and she public generally, are hereby notified that no accounts for transportation or other services conceted with the United States army will be paid by me unless the order for the transportation or service emantes from this effice. If transportation is required for the public service, application must be made to me.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major, A. Q. M.

REPORTS FROM BARRISBURG.

HARRISHURG, Pt., May 14, 1861. Curtin and Dermison have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia the entire support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio to protect them against the home secessionists and Eastern Virginia. Indiana and Illinois have pledged the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri

The Governors of all the free States, from Pennsylva nia westward, have united and obtained a pledge from President Lincoln that no compromise or cessation of the war shall take place until the national flag floats over all

the national property.

Great complaints are made by officers here from the camp at Chambersburg about the scantiness and bad quality of the commissariat there.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and left the city. J. Rose Snowdon has been

## IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1861. I visited Gen. Butler's headquarters on Federal Hill overlooking the city, at two o'clock this afternoon, and found him holding an interview with Mayor Brown, the City Solicitor, and the Mayor's law partner. They called upon the General voluntarily, and were courteously re-ceived. The object of their visit was to say that, while the city authorities would refrain from taking sides with any party, they would do their utmost to preserve the

General Butler learned that during the night a large amount of ammunition, and a large number of arms were removed from the corner of Gay and Custom Housestreets, and inquired of the Mayor whether he was cognizant of the fact. The Mayor replied that he was not. General Butler then remarked if such a demonstration as that could occur while he (the Mayor) was Police Commissioner, that it was evidence that there was a power in superior to him. The Mayor and his attendants left the General with the best of feelings.

General Butler has just written a proclamation, ad dressed to the people of the city, saying that he has taken his present position for no other than for peaceful objects, by order of the General in Chief, and calls upon all good citizens to contribute towards law and order and recommends that all public places of resort be

The following is the proclamation of General Butler, just

Present Hit. Bearmone, the 14. 1804.

A detachment of the forces of the federal government under my command have occuphed the city of Baltimore for the purpose, among other things, of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws, as well of the State, if requested thereto by the civil authorities, as of the Eulted States laws, which are being violeted within its limits by the civil authorities, as of the Eulted States laws, which are being violeted within its limits by the civil authorities, as of the Eulted States laws, which are being violeted within its limits by the civil authorities, as of the Eulted States laws, which are being violeted within its limits by the civil authorities of the government may be prevented, and to constitution and are to be so regarded and treated by all, to the end of the government may be prevented, and to sed at rest all unfounded, false, and seditions rumors, to releve all apprehensions, if may are felt by the well disposed portion of the community, and to make it thoroughly understood by all traitors, their elections are the sediment of the community, and to make it thoroughly understood by all traitors, their elections are the sediment of the community, and to make it therefore the publication of the community, and to make it therefore the publication of the sediment of the community and the sediment of the publication of the sediment of the community and the sediment of the publication of the production, will be sediment and onlineation, the government being ready to receive all such stores and supplies. A call munifaction are compared to the contract for them immediately, and the own and confliction, will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consignees, and will render the goods liable to seizure and conflication, the government being ready to receive all such stores and suppless. A rangements will be make to contract for them immediately, and the

the foregoing proclamation, with the Mayor and several members of the City Council. It is said the conversation showed that the General was more intimately acquainted

with affairs here than many supposed.

During the afternoon General Buller made a formal demand on the city authorities for the delivery of a quan tity of arms stored in the warehouse of John S. Gettings corner of Gay and Second streets. Marshal Kane refused to deliver up the arms without the officers produced an order from the Mayor. Finally, after some altercation, an order was produced and the arms were brought out, mak ing fifteen dray loads. About two-thirds of the fire arms were carbines; the rest were flint lock musicots There was also a large quantity of pikes. A squad of Federal troops was placed over the arms, and escorted by a large number of police, they were taken to the fort. A accting for a portion of the distance. Some were armed with pistols, and there was an evident desire to commit violence, but all such demonstrations were restrained by

be police. disposition to co-operate in sustaining the laws. A vessel was seized to-day by some of General Butler's forces, containing arms and ammunition, bound to Virgi

nia, which have been taken to General Butler's headquar ment of Major Deven's battalion, now in Fort McHenry arrived here this afternoon from Washington, and march

ed quietly to the fort. They were cheered as they passed through the streets. General Butler's coup d'état is not so much relished by ome people in Baltimore, of course, as it would be but

for the unfortunate elecumstance that occured to the Sixth Massachusetts regiment. There is no expression to-day, even, that any person

rulet or more peaceably inclined. General Butler's proclamation was scattered in extras from the Clipper office by the thousands, shortly after I forwarded an exclusive copy to the Henain. Everybody on the streets and in the hotels seemed to have it. It has been the subject of discussion ever since il was issued. The assurance contained in it that the troops were not in their midst to interrupt the business of the city, but to protect the people, preserve the peace, and sustain the laws, seems to give general satisfaction.

Shortly after its contents were known, General Butler

accompanied by his aids, Colonels Clemence and Parker. and three officers detailed from Major Cooke's battery all mounted, appeared in the streets, proceeding to the Gilmor House, where the General and staff dined.

Before the General had finished his dinner, a company detailed from the Sirth Massachusetts regiment, under command of Captain Foliansbee, appeared in front of the hotel to escort General Butler and staff back to his

The people flocked in to see the distinguished military rangers, and looked on with respect, some smiling, others looking grum, but others frequently cheering them as they passed. At about twilight two trains of wagons proceeded, under escort of the police and General Butler's military, from the city to the latter's headquarters on Federal Hill, containing arms that had been seized by General Butler's forces. One train numbered

at Frederick lately; but as the Legislature has been at ourned to day, it remains to be seen whether he will re turn to this city. The troops are much fatigued from much marching,

nightly patrolling, and sleeping upon their arms nightly at the Relay House, and the drenching they received from the rain last night. To-day they received their tents, and the sun shed its powerful rays upon them so

the Massachusetts Sixth regiment, and new coats, pants, drawers, shirts and rubber blankets, and a thousand ther things, making them all as merry as crickets. There is not a sick man on the roll. The Eighth New

fine spirits, and their men are all well. A detachment from the Eighth regiment seized the vessel named in my

influx of military. Already an order has been issued for forty thousand rations for the department at Annapolis, and the stores for these rations will be purchased here. Five or six thousand more troops from Penusylvania

and Ohio are on their way here, and are expected to night. These troops will be encamped in this vicinity, and must be supplied, and the Baltimore markets will be patronized for that purpose.

Although the suggestion of General Butler, that the

places of public resort, such as theatres and barrorms, be closed, is not responded to to night, there is no disturb, ance, or sign of any in the city.

Thousands of people have been flocking around General Butler's encampment at Federal Hill, all day, and not the slightest disturbance has taken place. The camp will

Small parties of the soldiers have been rambling through the city all day with their revolvers making

There are two thousand troops left at the Relay House. A company of United States troops are now drawn up opposite the Post office, for the purpose of removing some cases of arms from a sarehouse. The door is locked and the key has been sent for. An immense crowd is collec-

having on board three cases of muskets. She awaits the orders of General Butler. Fort M: Henry is fully garrisoned. American flags are everywhere displayed in Baltimore. A reporter of the Baltimere American has just arrived from Harper's Ferry. He confirms the accounts of the strength of the Virginia batteries and troops

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1861. The special Frederick correspondent of the American says a small body of federal troops arrived at Monocacy at a late hour last night. Their captain came to Freds rick and examined the barracks, probably with a view

of quartering troops.

The correspondent of the American accompanied the members of the Legislature to Harper's Ferry. He says the Virginians have strongly fortided the Maryland fleights overlooking Harper's Ferry. The Virginians are very confident, and evidently have no intention of evacu ating their position.

On Sunday 7,000 stand of arms, Minie munkets and twelve cannon arrived. Twenty more were expected the

the Virginians, and a collision is considered as not im Ross Wirans was most cordially received by the Vir-

The correspondent of the American was arrested on his arrival, but on understanding that he was a South Ca rolinian, he was soon released.

SEIZURE OF A SCHOONER.

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1861. A schooner was seized at the wharf this morning by a United States officer. She had a number of pikes, manufactured by Winans, and Minie rifles on board. She was taken over to the south side of the harbor, under Federai Hill, and a guard placed on board. The schooner had cleared for Saow Hill, on the Eastern Shore.

PRESERICK, Mr., May 14 (via Chambersburg), 1861. the Legislature of Maryland adjourned, after appointing Peace Commissioners to the Southern and Northern confederacies. The bill met with great opposition dur

The reasons for so doing are, that it is afraid to trust the Governor with the charge of affairs, and believes that something may turn up after the vote on the 23d, in Vir-

privilege of voting, and many Union men, under the sysem thereof (wire roce), will not use their privilego.

Last night sixty of our military, who guarded the Monotacy bridge, were astonished by the appearance of a company of federal troops, who had come from the Relay House on some duty, but who, after reconnoisering this

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, May 14, 1951 There has been a grand demonstration this afternoon in honor of the opening of the branch railroad connecting Annapolis station and the pier of the Naval Academy,

irg of cannon, the Thirteenth regiment on an excursion beyond Annapolis, and they marched through the city on their return. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the

citizens of Annapolis.

General Butler is still near Bultimore. The Eighth Massachusetts regiment went from Washington to the Relay House to day.

The Thirteenth New York regiment will be sworn in to morrow from April 23.

they will not bereafter be allowed to pass the lines. TROOPS FOR BALTIMORE.

PERMYULE, May 14, 1861.
There is a floot of steamers here ready to transcort twenty five hundred troops, who will arrive here this

DENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS RETURNING HOME-ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE. HARRISHURG, May 14, 1861.

A number of troops from Potter, Tioga, Bradford and Surquebanna counties, who supposed they culisted for three months, are going home, because they are required to go for three years. It is said that two bundred from McKean and Potter counties have returned home within a

was conducted in a confused manner. Bills con-taining the most stringent provisions and involving the highest obligations were passed without due de-

LOUSVILLE, May 14, 1861.
The Senate passed a bill yesterday suspending the civil courts till January, and ordering all executions issued since January last to be released, and returnable

## IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW STATE CON-VENTION AT WHEELING.

WEEKING, May 14, 1881 State, to be called New Virginia. He delivered a lengthy speech in favor of it, declaring that the act of separation was now legal and constitutional, but would be treasonable after the 23d of May, when Virginia would doubtless endorse the secession ordinance.

The resolution was violently opposed by Gen. Jackson of Wood, who declared that he and his delegation would leave the Convention should the project for a moment be entertained. He was much excited, and subsequently declared that his life had been threstened should ie dare express his views.

The proceedings were quite tempestuous; Cartisle seems still to have the majority with him. Several plans were proposed, which were referred to the Committee on Federal and State Affairs without debate.

Major Oakes, U. S. A., left this morning for Wellsburg o inspect the military and distribute United States arms to companies formed here. The citizens of Wellsburg are under eighty thousand dollars bonds to the United States government for the safety of arms now there, including 2,000 rifles and 20,000 rounds of cartridges.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

WHERE ING, May 14, 1861. The Convention met at ten o'clack.

Mr. Wheat, of Obio county, introduced a series of reso ctions pronouncing the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention null and void; refusing to sub mit to the schedule attached to the ordinance, which sugpended the election of members of Congress; denouncing the convention between the Commissioners of the Confederate States and this State, giving control of the military operations of the State to the Confederate States, as a violation of the State Constitution, and subversive of the copie of the State to vote for members of Congress at the ensuing election, to vote against the ordinance of secession, and to vote for members of the House of Dele gates who entertained opinions in harmony with these resolutions; declaring it to be the duty of citizens to maintain the Constitution and laws of the State, and the State Officers, in the lawful discharge of their duties thereunder, and to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all officers thereunder, in the proper discharge of their duties.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee

Federal Relations. Mr. Carlile also offered a resolution instructing the committee to report an ordinance declaring that the connection of the Tenth and Eleventh counties in the Congression a constitution and form of government for the new State, to be called the "State of New Virginia"; and also to report a declaration of causes which compelled this action, and to report also an ordinance declaring that the new constitution and form of government shall take effect when the coasent of Congress and the State Legislature to the same is had, as provided by the federal constitution. Mr. Carlile procecded to explain that such a measure was not revolu-tionary, as had been alleged, but was the only peaceable legal and constitutional mode of securing a separation of the State; and further, that if they waited until the 23d, they would have no such peaceable mode at their disposal, for then the State, by a majority of its voice, would

have ratified the act of secession Mr. Carlile did not conclude his remarks, he be ng in

errupted on a point of order. A recess was taken until evening. EVENING SESSION.

At half-past seven P. M., and long before the hour of meeting, the portion of the hall allowed to spectators was crowded to repletion. The delegates were in attenlance in full numbers, and a fine array of ladies filled the proscenium boxes of the stage. In the partion of sumed to be located there was a scarcity of attendance, even until many minutes after hour for accombling. The delegates were talk-ing carnestly among themselves. The rumors on the street about the action of the Committee on State and Federal Relations, relative to non-acceptance, ha excited many of the delegates to loud expressions of

and Federal Relations, relative to non-acceptance, ha excited many of the delegates to loud expressions of dissatisfaction. The resolutions will be ascertained at the proceedings advance.

The Convention was called to order, and a large number of new delegates appeared. Notwithstanting, the absence was noticed of such distinguished gentlemen a flow. Sherrard Clemens, Hon. Wm. G. Brown and others identified with the Union movement, as it stood prior to the late action of the Montgomery movement.

At the opening of the proceedings to night Mr. Cranmer, one of the Secretaries, read from a prepared list a large number of names of new delegates just arrived, and active for one thing or the other—either immediate division of the State, or action having in view that object on the occasion of the first explosion.

Mr. McPourms, of Hancock, on behalf of the Committee on Federal and State Relations, reported a series of resolutions, in effect embracing the resolutions introduced by Colonel Wheat this morning, opposing immediate action for separation, but leaving to the Convention to meet in Wheeling on the 11th June final action on that point—the basis of representatives to be the same representatives now sont from the several counties to the House of Delegates of the State. In other respects the resolves rather strengthen than diminish the position that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia on the subject at issue.

A motion was made to accept the report, which was adopted.

A discussion ensued. Mr. Carille moved to recommit,

that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia on the subject at issue. A motion was made to accept the report, which was adopted. A discussion ensued. Mr Carille moved to recommit, with instructions. He addressed the Convention in favor of immediate action, taking the ground that the reachitous were more paper resolves. He referred to the presence of the representatives of the New York press, particularly the Harano and fines, and called attention to the importance of their movements, as they were regarded by the country at large. What they had to do was to be done now. What they did after the 23d of May would be treason, and they might be tried for treason, and hung as traitors. He expatiated upon the vigor of a new date, and referred to its mineral resonances: its credits as compared with the credit of Old Virginia, with its \$49,000,000 of dobt, and \$3,000,000 tax. Their taxes would be increased, if they did not reparate, and blessings would follow their action, if they did. In reply to a question about what the administration had done to help the movement, he denied the statement that it had endorsed its action to protect the astional property. He repudiated the idea that the administration could conquer even this end of the State. The South can never be conquered. The question is what is best new to be done? He hoped, by the aid of the Union meno? Kentucky, Indiana and Delawara, to step the effusion of blood, which seems to be about to delege the country. Important overtic depended upon the action of this Convention. Paper resolves would accomplish nothing.

Miss Woodward, aged eighteen, daughter of J. H. Woodward, of the firm of Bailey, Woodward & Co., of Labelle Iron Works, abot berself dead accidentally this afternoon. Mr. Woodward is a member of the Convention, and was on committee husiness at the time of the accident. He is a Massachusetts man by birth. The family is much respected.

This sad event created a profound sensation all over the city.

the clav.

The Committee on State and Federal Relations have agreed, sixteen to six, to report against an immediate division of the State.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. Harmsoure, May 14, 1981. Intelligent Virginians from Western Virginia-bearers of despatches to Washington-say that Western Virginia will form a separate State is beyond a question. It will

include forty five counties.

All supplies from the Ohio valley which will subsist the secessionisis, are entirely cut off from transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

Two thousand troops have been sworn in the sarvice of the United States in Western Virginia. Two regiments in Ohio are ready to cross the river at a moment's notice, to defend Wheeling. No attack from the secessionists on the Wheeling Convention is apprehended, in consequence of pieces of artillery at Wheeling. A messenger who left Wheeling last night says the Convention was harmonious

WESTERN VIRGINIA TO BE SUPPORTED AGAINST HOME SECESSIONISTS.

HARRISHURG, Pa., May 14, 1981 it is understood in high circles here that Governors Curtin and Dennison have pledged the Union men of Vestern Virginia the entire support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to protect them against the home secessionists and Eastern Virginia. Indiana and Binots have pledged the Union men of Kentucky and Misscuri the same way.

The Governors of all the free States from Pennsylvasia westward baye united and obtained a pledge from President Lincoln that no compromise or cessation of the war shall take place until the national day floats over all

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Рипарилена, Мау 14, 1861. Hearn the following from a gentleman who has just arrived from Huntsville, Alabama. He has communicated with Mayor Henry, of this city, and will proceed to Washington to-morrow, to give such information to the Secretary of War. His veracity is vouched for by gen.

tlemen in this city. My informant states that he left Huntsville on the 8th inst., and for fifteen days prior to his departure from ten to fifteen car loads of troops passed through per day, destimed for Dalton, Georgis, to be formed into regiments.

After leaving Huntsville he stopped, on broate, at Decatur and Athens, Alabama, and at Memphis, Tennessee. At Randolph, sixty miles from Memphis, was a battery of twelve field pieces, among them four rifled canam, and in charge of eight hundred men.

points over twelve thousand men, armed and equipped.

Over fifteen thousand troops were encamped at different locations adjacent to Nashville; and last Thursday afternoon three regiments, a thousand strong each, left the city to join those already encamped.

They contemplate dividing and assisting in the proposed attack upon Cairo and Washington simultaneously They firmly anticipate reaching Penusylvania, and of committing devastations on Maryland.

In Louisville, Kentucky, on the 10th inst , day and night, the citizens were arming and drilling to a man—all

From 3,000 to 5,000 Knights of the Golden Circle control everything. Their motto is Union, but meass union of Kentucky to oppose the federal forces. At Decatur, Ala., my informant saw 4,000 men under

command of a young man named Yancey, a negber to W. L. Yancey. The men were being drilled by a cadet from the Military School at Nashville.

Other cadets have been sent to different parts of the south to discipline the recruits. Between Jeffersonville and Alliance he saw a number of United States regiments, who had received orders to murch to Washington. Their orders had been countermanded, and they were sent to Cairo. Union men dare not express their sentiments, as they are immediately

epotted The press gang is in use Outrages are daily committed against Northern men. The cry is, either for or against us. The Mississippi regiments are all armed with Colt's navy revolvers. Each man in the Southern army is provided with a bowie knife thirteen inches long and two inches wide. One of them was just shown me, and upon the blade were the words, "Self-Protector." They cost twenty-five dollars each, and are terrible weapons.

It was reported in the South that the gallant Seventh regiment had refused to take the oath of allegiance. This strengthens the rebels in the idea that, upon marching North, many of the federal troops would join them. Colt's revolvers are in abundance. The rebels are fully

confident of ultimate success, and laud the mock Presidining in the White House on the 4th of July

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING. BOSTON, May 14, 1861. In the Senate to day a bill was introduced authorizing the Governor to form one or more camps, to consist of five thousand men, who are to be enlisted for three years, and who are to be governed by the United States

These troops are to be liable to draft on the requisition of the general government, and military instructors and a full commissariat are to be appointed for each camp by the Executive. The pay and rations of the officers and men will be the same as those in the army, and the equipment is to be furnished by the State. The bill was referred to a joint special

committee, who will probably report in favor of its pas-THE MAINE REGIMENTS.

Bancon, Me., May 14, 1881. The Second regiment of Maine volunteers, the first to start for the war, left by the cars to day for Washington. Before leaving they were addressed by Vice President

HOWITZERS SPIKED AT FORT KEARNY.

Four KRARNEY, May 13, 1861. Captain Tyler, of the Second deagoons, commanding at this post, fearing that a mob might take and turn against the garrison the ten 12-pounder howitzers in his posseszion, spiked them on the evening of the 10th. He had received orders to remove the pieces to Fort Leavenworth, but thought it unsafe to do s) in the distracted state of the country. Threats had been made to take

GENERAL WAR NEWS Five thousand troops were to leave Philadelphia last night at six o'cleck for Washington. They are said to be all Philadelphia regiments At the Baltimore depot there were one hundred and twenty-five cars there waiting to

In a speech given by General Sam Houston, at a meeting in the open air at Galveston, Texas, recently, he was waited upon by a secession committee, and requested not to proceed, as his remarks were highly offensive to the majority of these there. He answered that he should proceed, and did, and was not molested any further.

A few days ago two gentlemen were travelling from New Orleans to the North. On arriving at Memphis the boat was stopped, and they were thus compelled to take the cars for Louisville. One of them inafvertently citizens were treated in the South. The words were overheard by persons standing near, and in a few mothe cars, but on arriving neither were at once recognized. Three or four were sent to arrest the conductor and compel him to delay the train until the "d-d abolitionite," as they were termed, could be found, but the conductor

as they were termed, could be found, but the conductor was nowhere to be seen, and the train started. The secosionists umped off, but on the words "Give it to enmire," a viley was discharged at the passing cars, but no one was burt. The first volley was instantly followed by another, but leakily with the same result.

A dentiat in New Orleans, and a long resident in that city, said, about ten days ago, that Ilmooin ought to be sustained and the Union sustained, when he was at once arrested and tried, and pronounced guitty of treason. Ball was offered to any amount by his friends, but it was not with instant refusal. Our informant left New Orleans before settence was passed, but his friends had no hope for bire, fearing that sentence of death would be passed and executed.

A resolution was passed at a public meeting held in the open air at Houston, Texas, that if any one should say anything against the Southern confederacy, or in favor of the Union, he should be summarily dealt with as a traitor. In Texas they are organizing armed bands to prevent the return of Northerners, obliging them to stay and serve in the Southern army. According to the Texas law a refusal would be looked upon as treason. On the frontier of the State there are two regiments of Texas rangers, but they are there expressly for the purpore of protecting them from Indian depredations. They have no regular army there, but company organization is carried on all over the State.

A gentleman and a sound democrat was at Memphis on business a few days ago, when his friends told him that they could not be responsible for his safety if he remained a day longer in the city. When he left, such was the fear that he would be attacked, that each of his friends armed themselves with two revolvers when they accompanied him to the depot. He was fortunately not molested.

Already about two thousand persons have left Memphis for the North for fear of arrest, they considering it un-

accompanied bim to the depot. He was fortunately not molested.

Already about two thousand persons have left Memphis for the North for fear of arrest, they considering it unsafe to remain there.

One of the most prominent lawyers in New Orleans procured a indement, a fee days ago, of \$6.000 in favor of Fairbanks, of Vermont, against a person in New Orleans, for infringement of past at, but the judgment of the court refused to have it collected because the money would be sent to a Northern man.

In Kemphis a similar case to the above occurred recently. A gentleman went into f bank to get a note cashed, when the casher saked him where the money was to be paid, and when be learned that it was doe to a Northean State refused to discount it, for fear that it would be used against them, and they wanted the money there.

THE GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS

The steam transport Chesapeake, which was to have sailed on Monday evening for Washington, after taking in will probably sail Saturday for Pensacola. Her cargo will be transferred to steamer George Peabody, Captain Pritchard, lying at pier 12 North river. It consists of thirty-five hundred barrels of provisions and twenty-five head of cattle. A portion will be landed at Old Point, the balance at Washington city.

The steamer Anthracite, Jones, left on Monday evening

with government stores for the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The steam transport Roancke is now coaling. The transport Parkersburg has now on board one hundred tons of ice, and expects her sheep and pige to-day;

DISLOYALTY IN KANSAS.

Parties from Northern Missouri, now here, are urging

THE STEAMER PAWNEE. WASHINGTON, May 14, 180p.
The Pawnec is increasing her armament, as though

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

Washington, May 14, 1861. The Secretary of War announced last night to the Pres

R is understood in high circles here that dovernors

PRILADELPHIA, May 14, 1881.

thirty one wagons, and the other six wagons.

I learn that Mr. Winans has not yet been arrested. He

is a member of the Maryland Legislature, and has been

that the earth became comparatively dry. A large amount of supplies was received to-day by

York regiment and the Boston Flying Artillery are all in Baltimore is decidedly to be the gainer by this sudden

BALTIMORS, May 14, 1861. No more troops have arrived here up to this date.

ting, but there will probably be no resistance.
A schooler was seized in the harbor this afternoon,

A bitter feeling pervades in Washington county against

ginians; much engerners was manifested to see him. The Legislature has adjourned to the 4th of June.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ginia, on seccasion.
Virginia will secode, as every man under arms has the

city and vicinity, returned to the Relay House.

just completed by the skilful engineer corps of the Thir teenth New York regiment. A long train of cars carried, amid music and the boom

The citizens of Annapolis having complained of the colored persons in the camp as tampering with slaves,

evening, to Baltimore or Annapolis.

The business in both houses of the Legislature to-day

SUSPENSION OF LEGAL PROCESS IN KEN-TUCKY.